

BookletChart™



Unalaska Island – Kuliliak Bay to Surveyor Bay

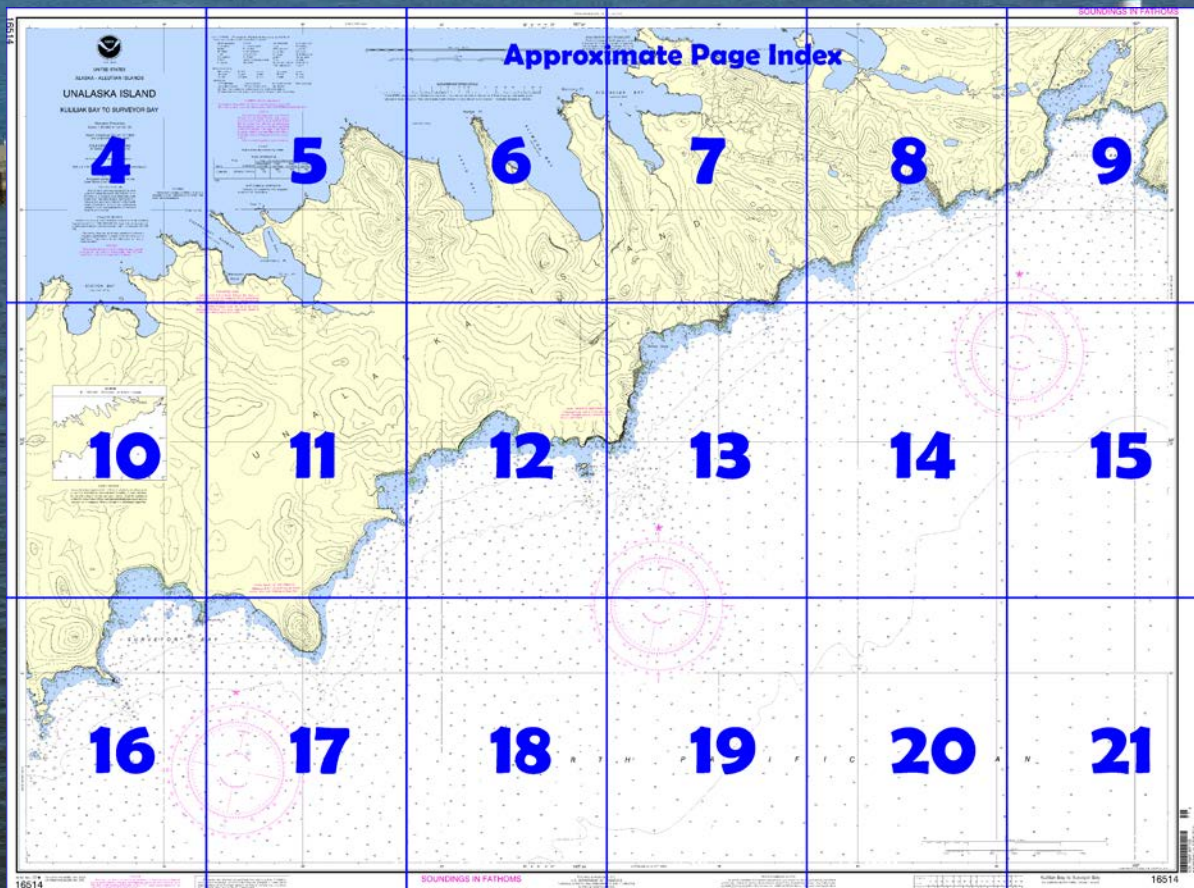
NOAA Chart 16514

A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=16514>.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

Kuliliak Bay indents the SE coast of Unalaska Island immediately to the W of Eagle Point. The bay is divided by a narrow ridge of land into two parts, forming an outer bay and a well-protected inner bay. The end of this narrow ridge of land, **Repetition Point**, is the E point of the entrance to the inner bay.

A chain of low, black rocks extends 325 yards offshore in a SW direction from the SW corner of Eagle Point and marks the E

side of the entrance to outer Kuliliak Bay. A shoal, covered 18 fathoms, 0.8 mile from shore, extends SW from the outer rock of this group.

Outer Kuliliak Bay is open to the S. The shores are characterized by rock cliffs, except at the head of the deep bight which forms the NE part of the outer bay. At the head of this bight is a sand beach and a valley passes N of Eagle Point into Eagle Bay. Anchorage in 13 to 14 fathoms may be had at the opening of the bight, with some protection in SE weather and good protection in N and NW weather.

A reef, with the outer part of it awash at half-tide, makes out from the center of the N shore of outer Kuliliak Bay, and a shoal covered 8 fathoms extends 330 yards S from the reef. Otherwise the bottom of the outer bay is very even, decreasing in depth very gradually from 30 fathoms at the entrance to 12 fathoms at an average distance of about 200 yards off the N shore.

Inner Kuliliak Bay affords good shelter E of Nest Rock in 7 fathoms in all weather. The entrance is about 500 yards wide between the cliffs 200 feet high on the W side and on the steep tip of Repetition Point on the E side.

Dome Rock, the outer rock of a conspicuous group that extends 120 yards SW from Repetition Point, is a good landmark on the E side of the entrance to the inner bay; the rock is about 30 feet wide and 5 feet high. Along the W shore of the entrance to inner Kuliliak Bay, flat reefs, rocks awash, covered rocks, and heavy kelp form a fringe some 200 yards wide. In this area is a large black rock, part of which rises to a sharp point 10 feet above high water, 75 yards out from the base of the shore cliff. About 160 yards NE from this large, black rock and 180 yards offshore is Perch Rock, a small, black rock about 1 foot high and surrounded by kelp.

Trava Point is a small, flat, grassy point on the S side of inner Kuliliak Bay and 0.5 mile NE of the entrance. **Nest Rock** is a small, grass-covered rock island, 15 feet high and 0.9 mile NE of the entrance. **Williwaw Point** is a low, sandy point 0.3 mile beyond Nest Rock. A cascade is 0.5 mile inland from the head of the bay.

The W shore of the inner bay is a curving, pebble beach fronting a low, grassy bluff. A low, wide valley, through which fog often drifts and winds always draw in N and W weather, extends across Unalaska Island to Kashega Bay. The W and NW shores of the inner bay, E of Nest Rock, are lined with low reefs, rocks awash and covered, and heavy kelp for a distance of 100 to 300 yards offshore. A rock, awash at half tide and surrounded by kelp, is 300 yards off the N shore directly N of the entrance. A fringe of heavy kelp, 50 yards wide, lines the S shore from the entrance to Trava Point.

Proceeding to sheltered anchorage inside the inner bay, the controlling depth is 4½ fathoms after passing the entrance. A channel with this depth is close to the SE shore of the bay and just outside a heavy fringe of kelp along the NW shore of Repetition Point. On the N side of this channel the water shoals very gradually to the opposite side of the bay. NE of Trava Point the water deepens and the bottom is flat.

In N and W weather violent williwaws occur in the head of inner Kuliliak Bay, above Williwaw Point. In S weather short seas, almost breaking across the entrance, make it difficult to enter.

W of Kuliliak Bay the country is less rugged; the peaks are lower and are separated by wide valleys. In the spring and early summer the snow disappears from all the peaks to the W, while in the area E of Kuliliak Bay many peaks remain snow-covered throughout the summer.

From Kuliliak Bay the shore trends SW for 11 miles to Lance Point.

Rocky ledges extend some distance off the intervening points.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center
24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Juneau	Commander	
	17th CG District	(907) 463-2000
	Juneau, Alaska	

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Nov. 22

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 53° 20'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE
Differences of as much as 3° from the normal
variation have been observed at Huddle Rocks
and at Lance Point.

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE
Differences of as much as 6° from the normal
variation have been observed at Cape Aick.

revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the
Notice to Mariners. Information concerning
the regulations may be obtained at the Office
of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District
in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District
Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage,
Alaska.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

equation elevation:

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid
to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast
Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National
Ocean Service, Coast Survey.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart
is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which
for charting purposes is considered equivalent

PROHIBITED AREA
Unalaska Island is a Naval Defense Sea Area and
Airspace Reservation. No vessels or aircraft, except those
authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, shall be navigated
in or above the area within the three-mile limit.
The restriction imposed upon the use of the Naval
Airspace Reservation has been suspended subject to
reinstatement without notice at any time.

ast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33
B).

The contour lines are hill shapes, sketched to afford the
navigator a generalized indication of the character of the

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The Nati
in Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comment
bving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Oc
ce, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)
ternational Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
he entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation

For Symbols and Abbreviations See Chart No. 1

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an
average of 3.151" southward and 6.771" westward
to agree with this chart.

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report pollution incidents to the National

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)			
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):			
AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow
Bottom characteristics:			
Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand
			so soft
			Sh shells
			sy sticky
Miscellaneous:			
AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.			

TIDAL INFORMATION					
Place		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
Name	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Kuliliak Bay	(53°28'N / 167°01'W)	5.6	5.0	1.5	-3.0
(703)					



UNITED STATES
ALASKA - ALEUTIAN ISLANDS

UNALASKA ISLAND
KULILIAK BAY TO SURVEYOR BAY

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 53° 20'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 3.151" southward and 6.771" westward to agree with this chart.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

The contour lines are hill shapes, sketched to afford the navigator a generalized indication of the character of the land forms. They should not be relied upon as lines of equal elevation.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo
AI alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N n
B black	iso isophase	OBS
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	OC
C can	M nautical mile	Or d
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q q
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R re
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra
		R B

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray
bk broken	G gravel	h hard
Cy clay	GrS grass	M mud

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD d
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep
(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth		
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above d		

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS line.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additional revisions to Chapter 2 are published in Notices to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District, Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Alaska.

Refer to charted regulation section.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water

TIDAL INFORMATION

Name	Place (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to	
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water
Kuliliak Bay	(53°28'N / 167°01'W)	feet 5.6	feet

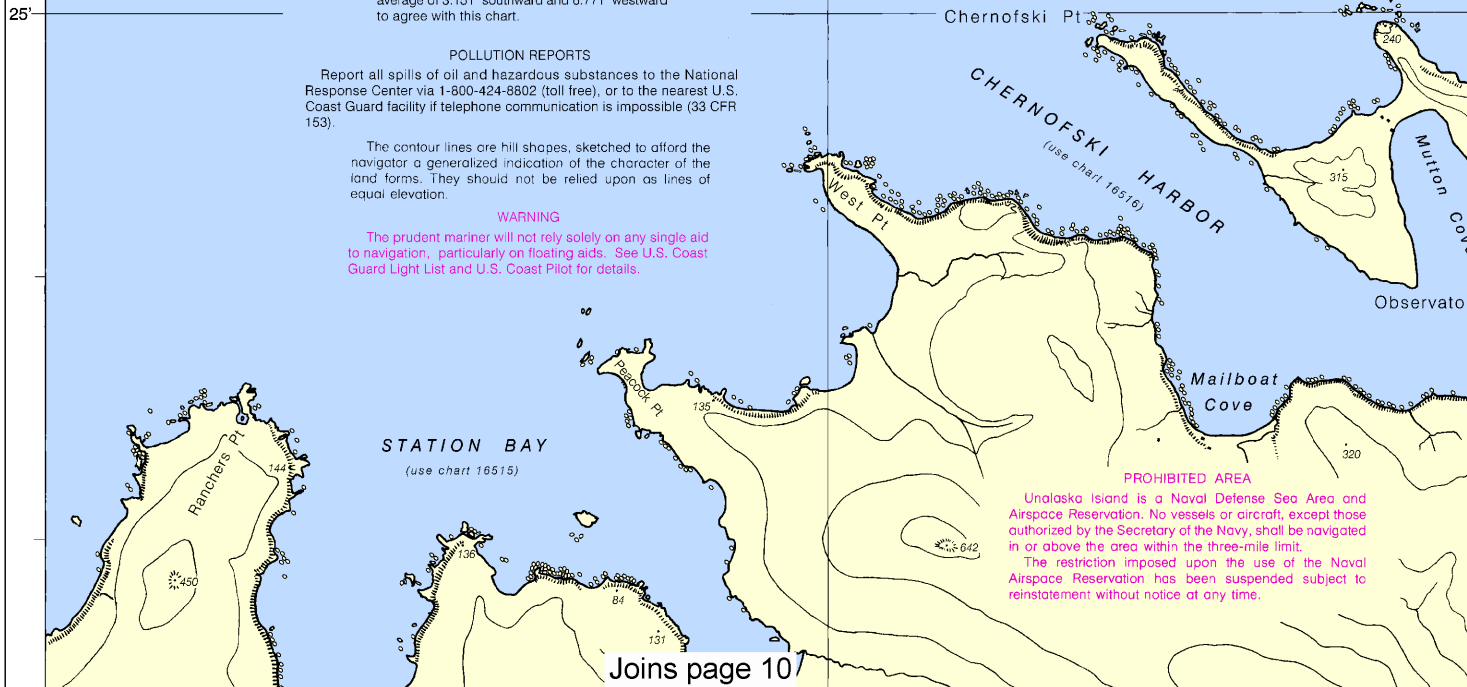
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SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for supplemental information.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

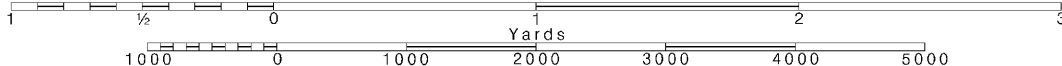


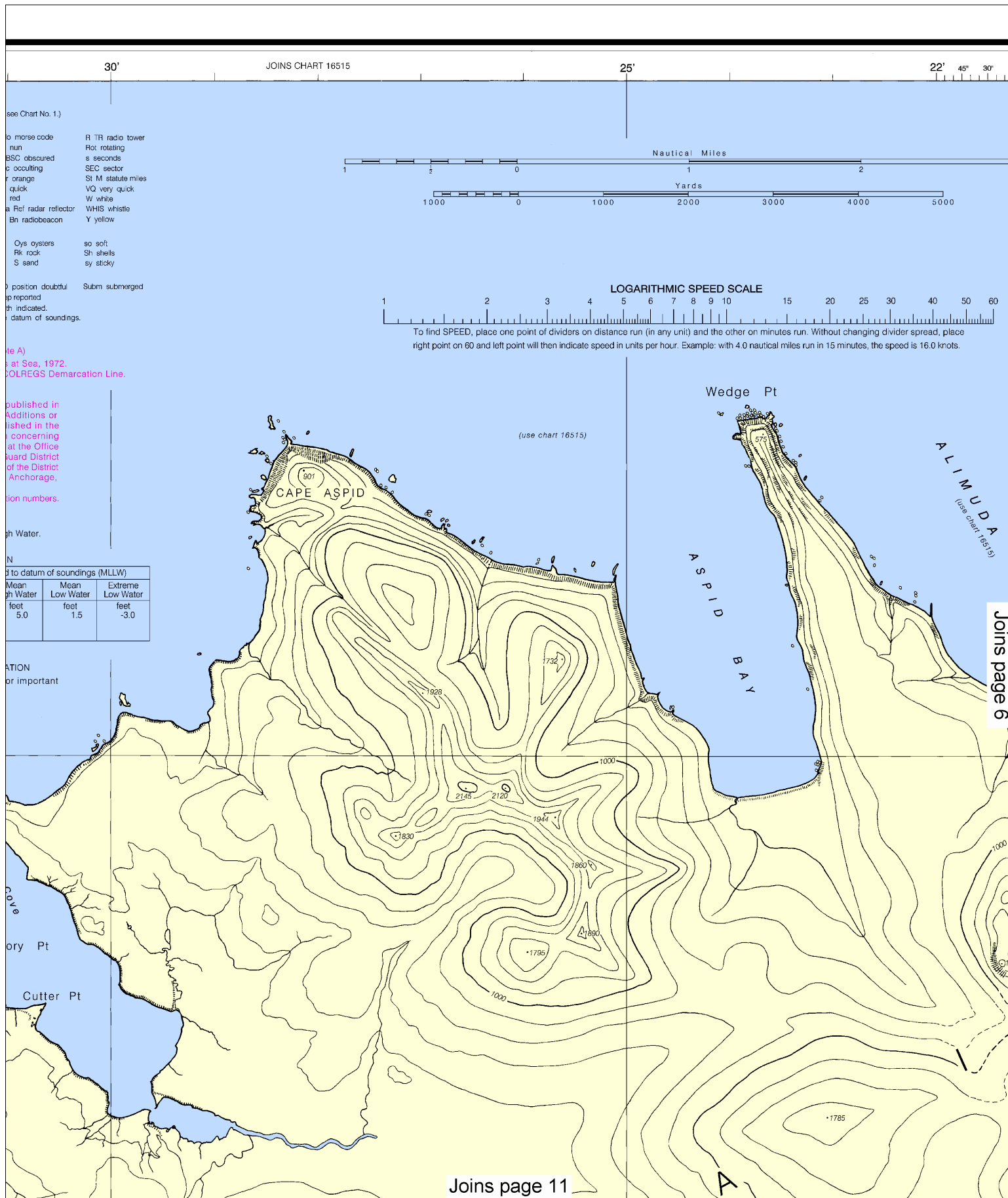
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





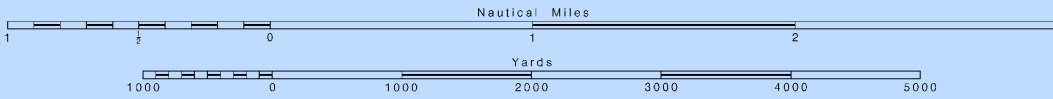
This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

JOINS CHART 16515

25'

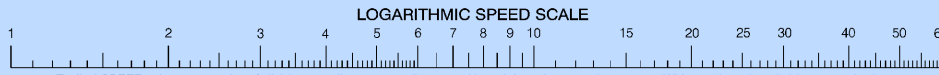
22' 45' 30' 15' 21'

167° 20'



NOAA WEATHER R
The NOAA Weather
below provide contin
The reception range
nautical miles from the
as much as 100 nauti
high elevations.

Unalaska, AK WX



To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

Manning Pt

K I S M

Wedge Pt

ALIMUDA BAY
(use chart 16515)

ASPID BAY

CAPE ASPID

(use chart 16515)

Joins page 5

Joins page 12

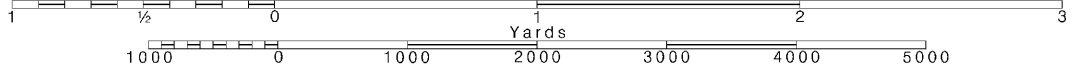
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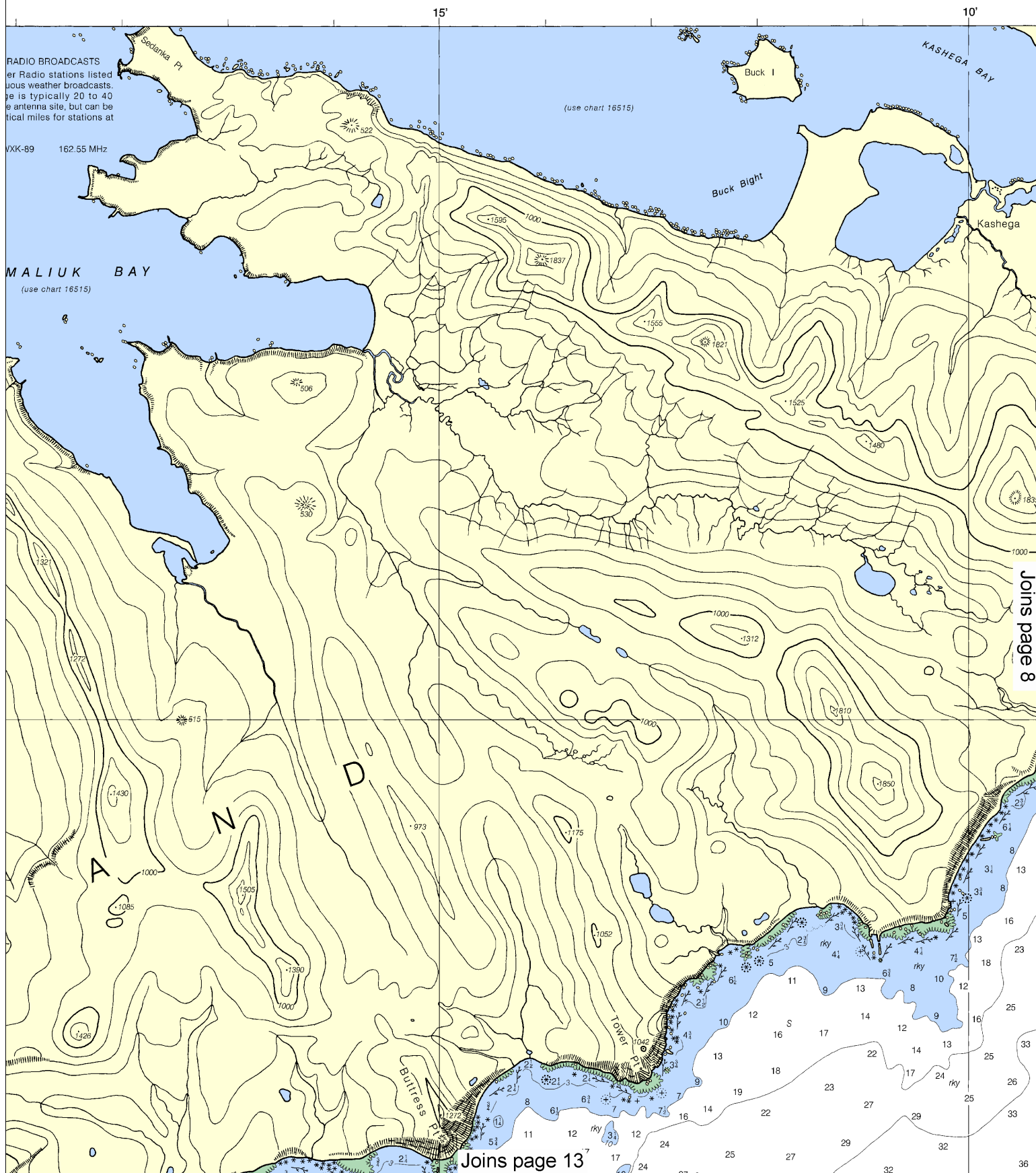
Note: Chart grid
lines are aligned
with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





This BookletChart has been updated through: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 4812 11/27/2012,
 NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 4812 12/1/2012,
 Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0912 9/28/2012.



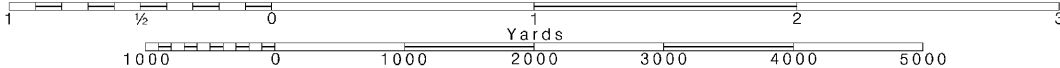
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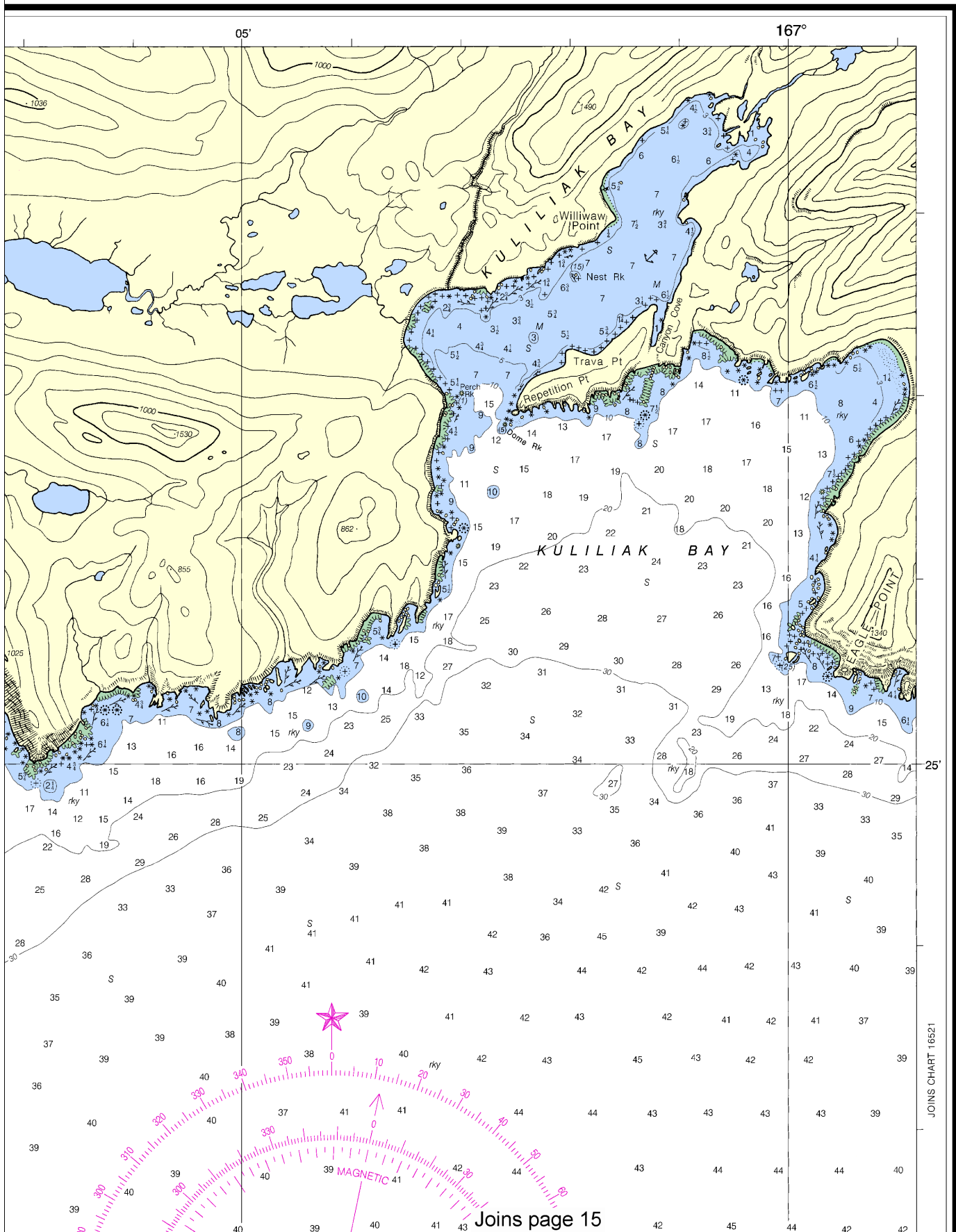
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SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS



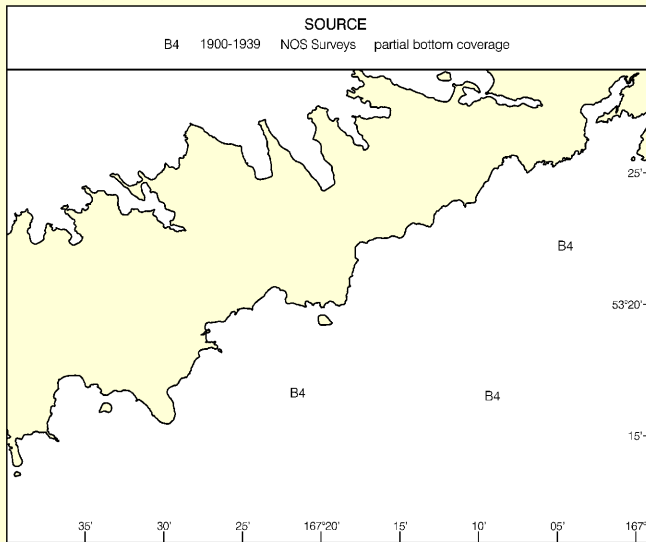
Joins page 4

PROHIBITED AREA

Unalaska Island is a Naval Defense Sea Area and Airspace Reservation. No vessels or aircraft, except those authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, shall be navigated in or above the area within the three-mile limit. The restriction imposed upon the use of the Naval Airspace Reservation has been suspended subject to reinstatement without notice at any time.

22'
45'
30'
15'
21'

53°
20'



SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

LOCAL MAGNETIC
Differences of as much
variation have been obse

Joins page 16

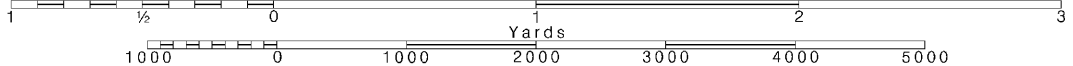
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lines are aligned
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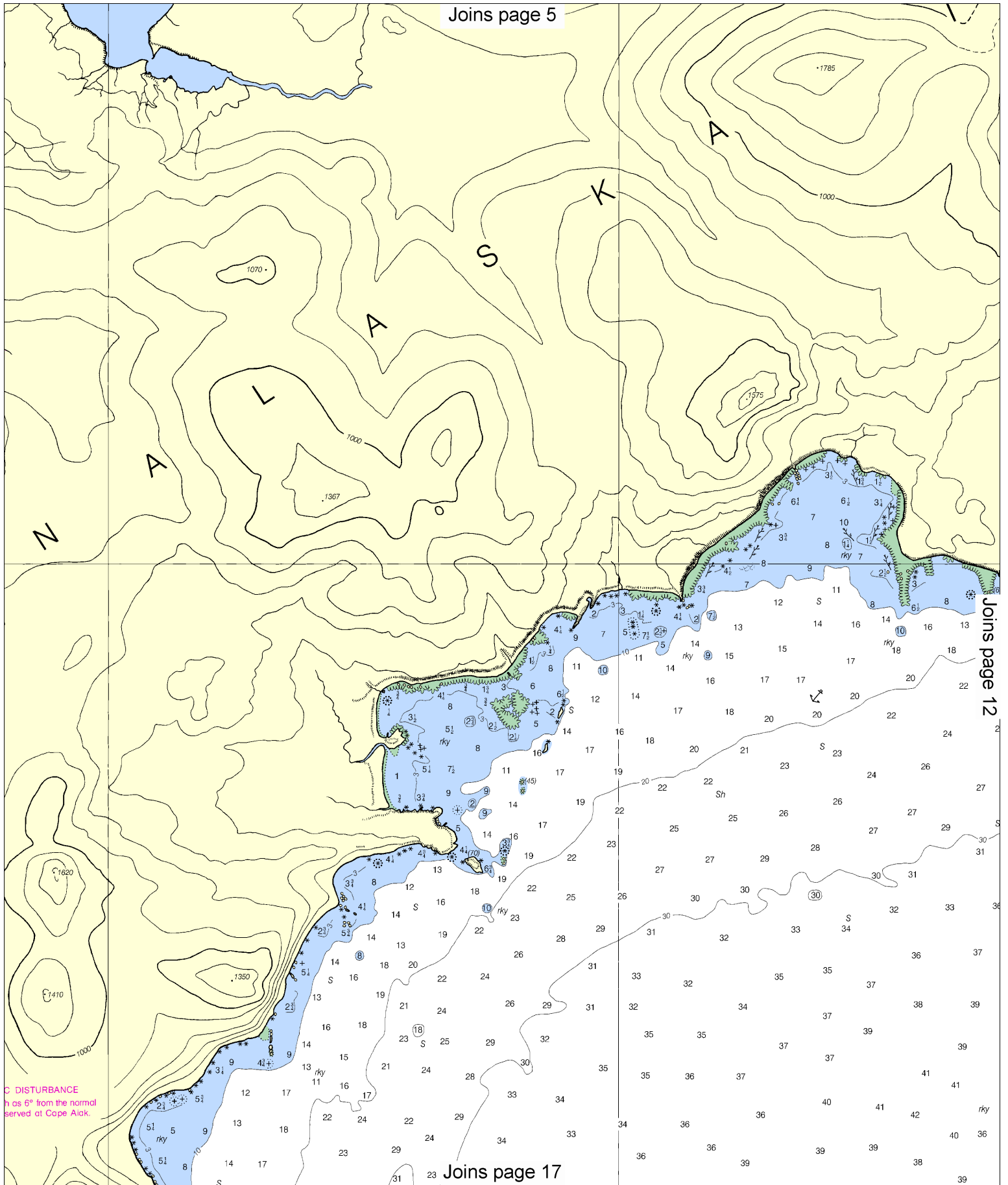
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SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

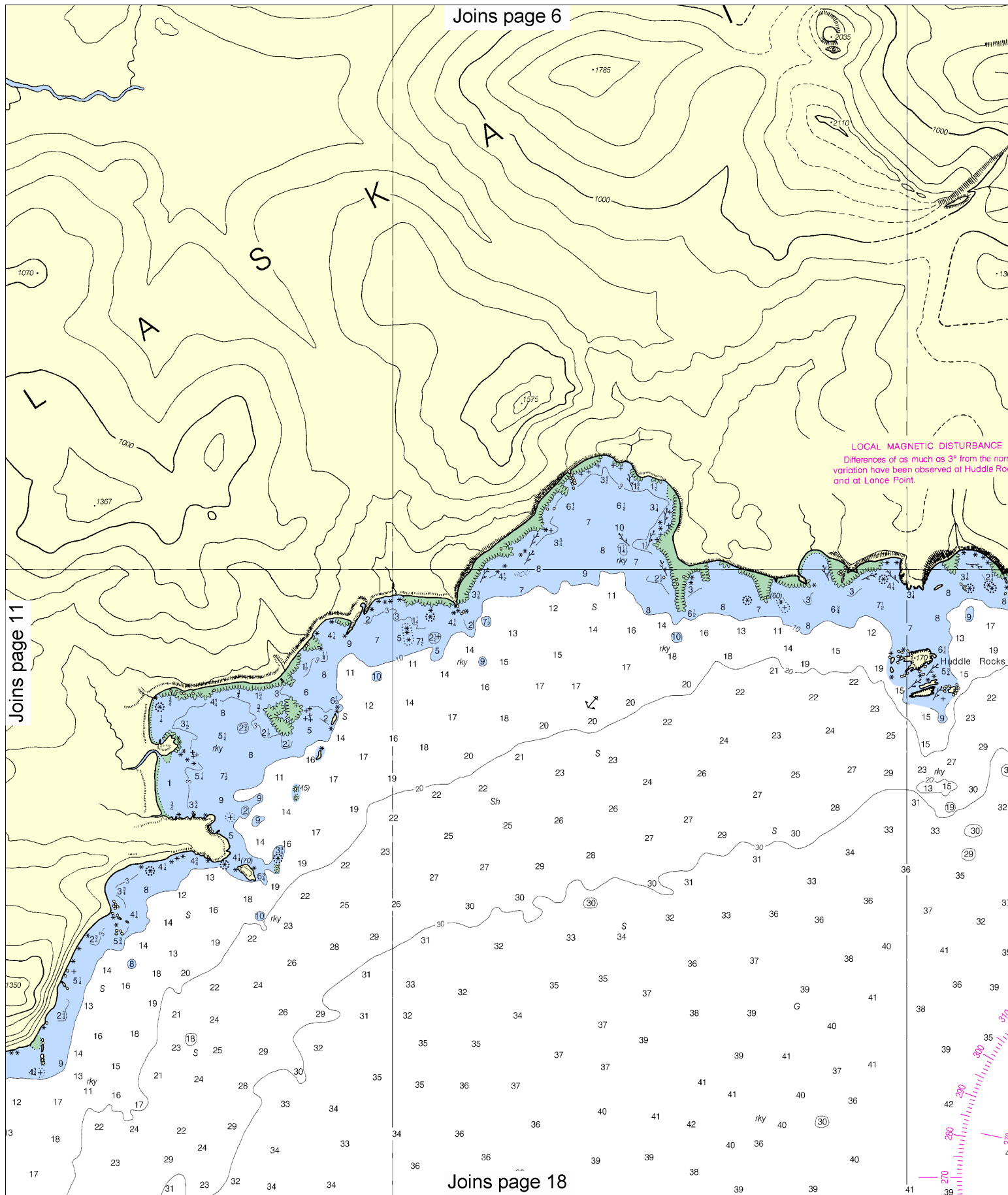


Joins page 5



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Joins page 17



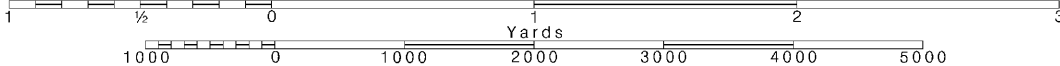
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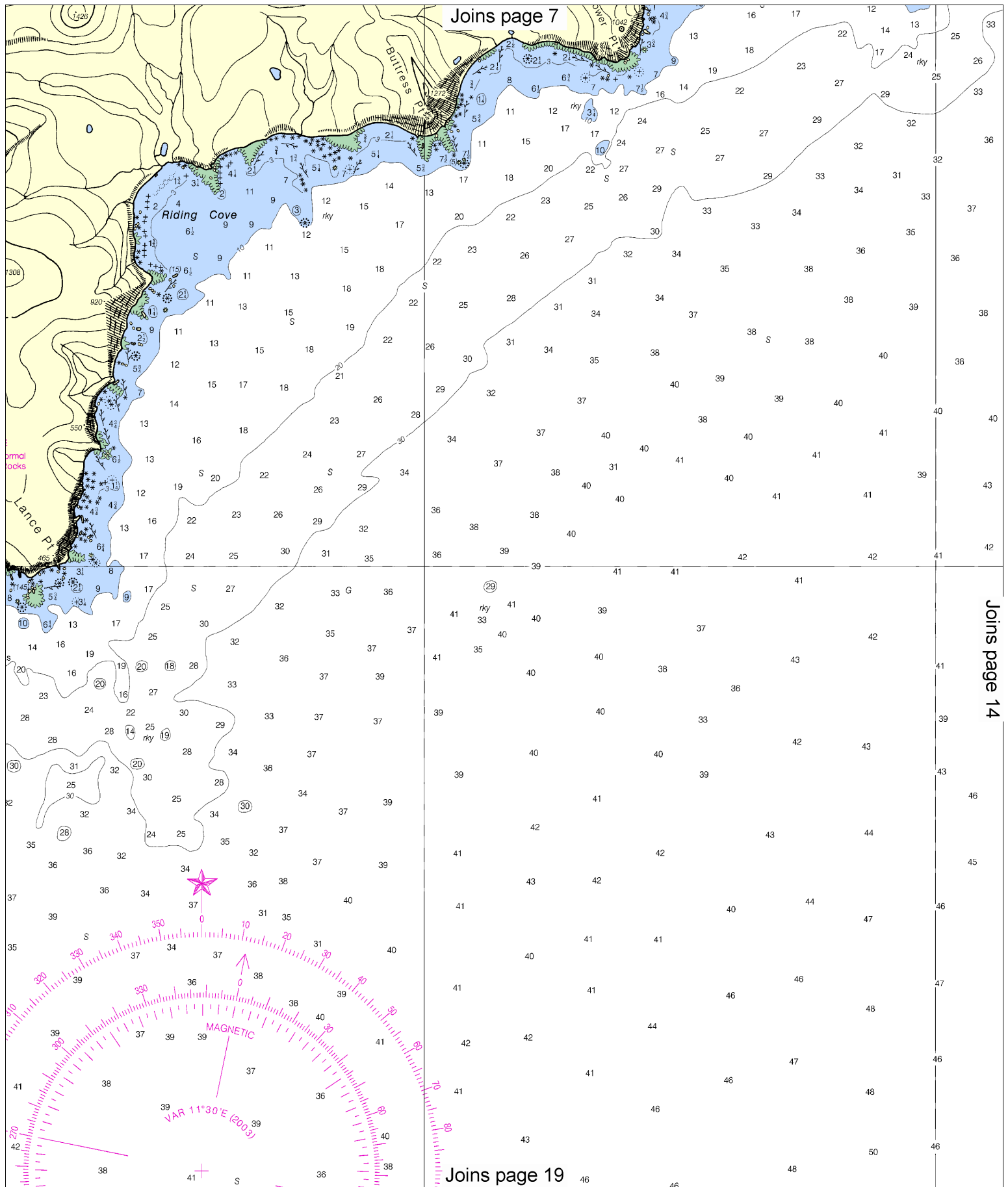
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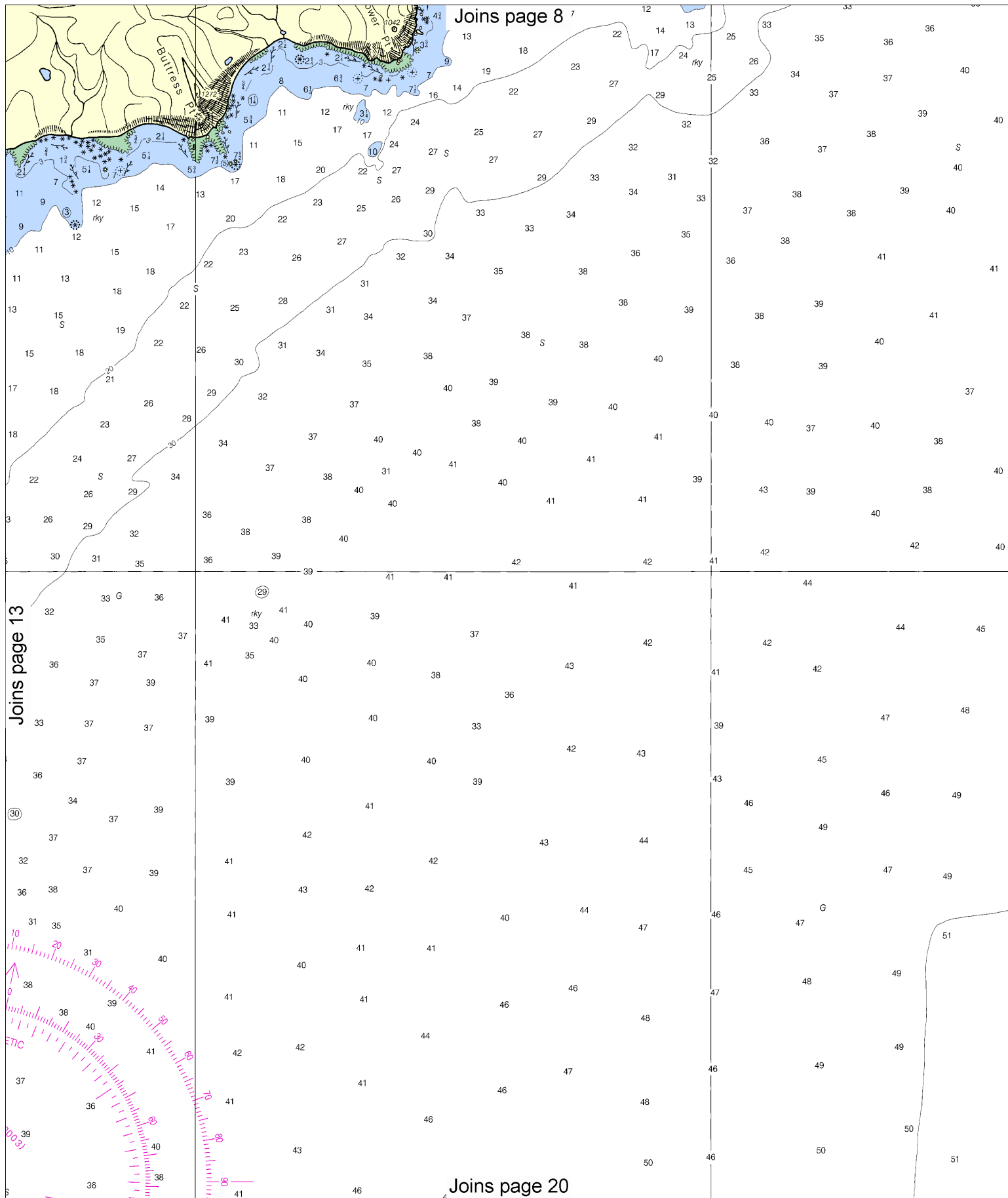
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SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.







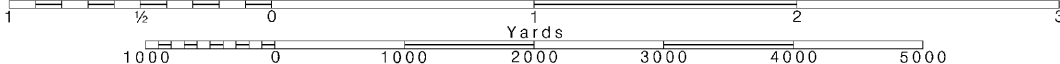
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Printed at reduced scale.

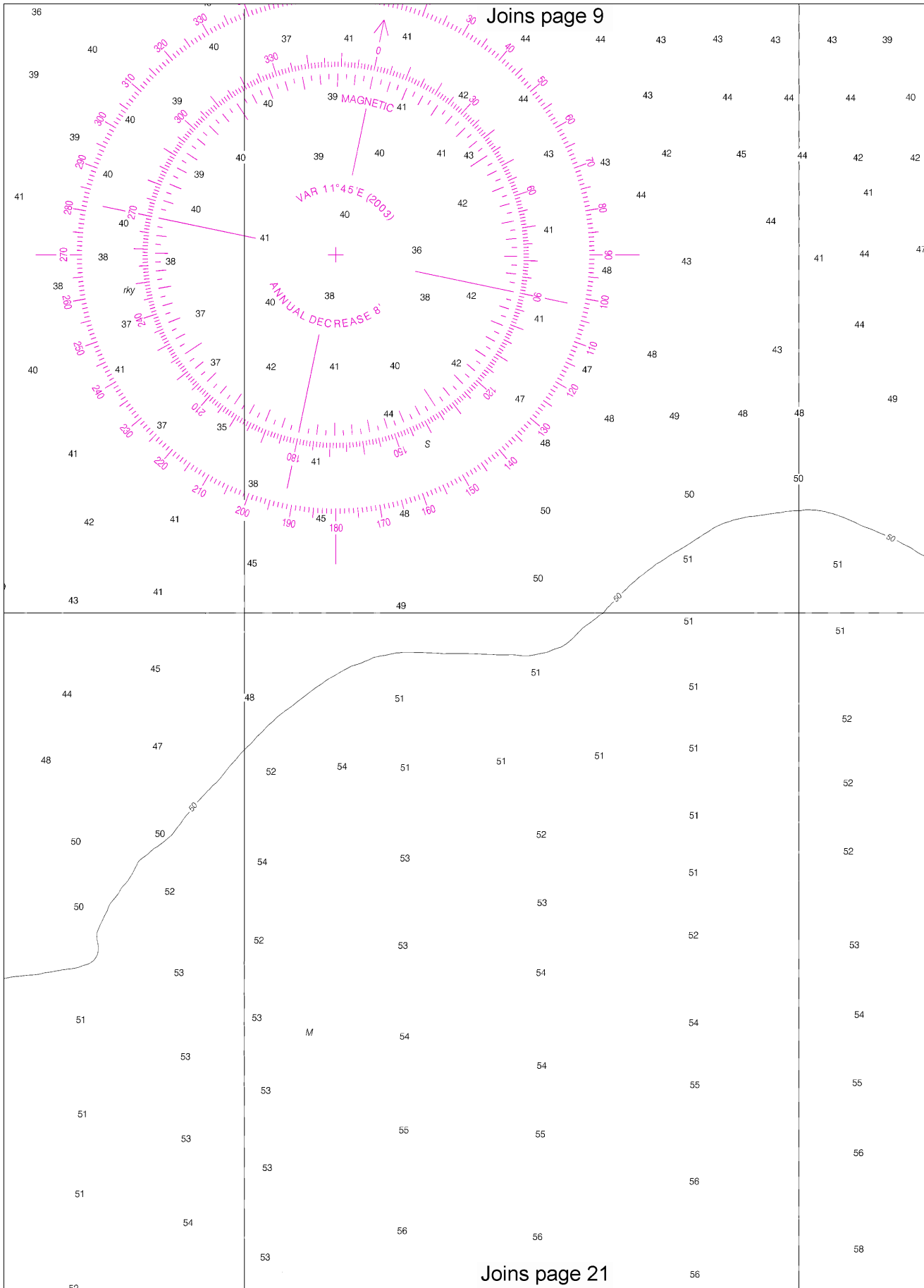
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Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



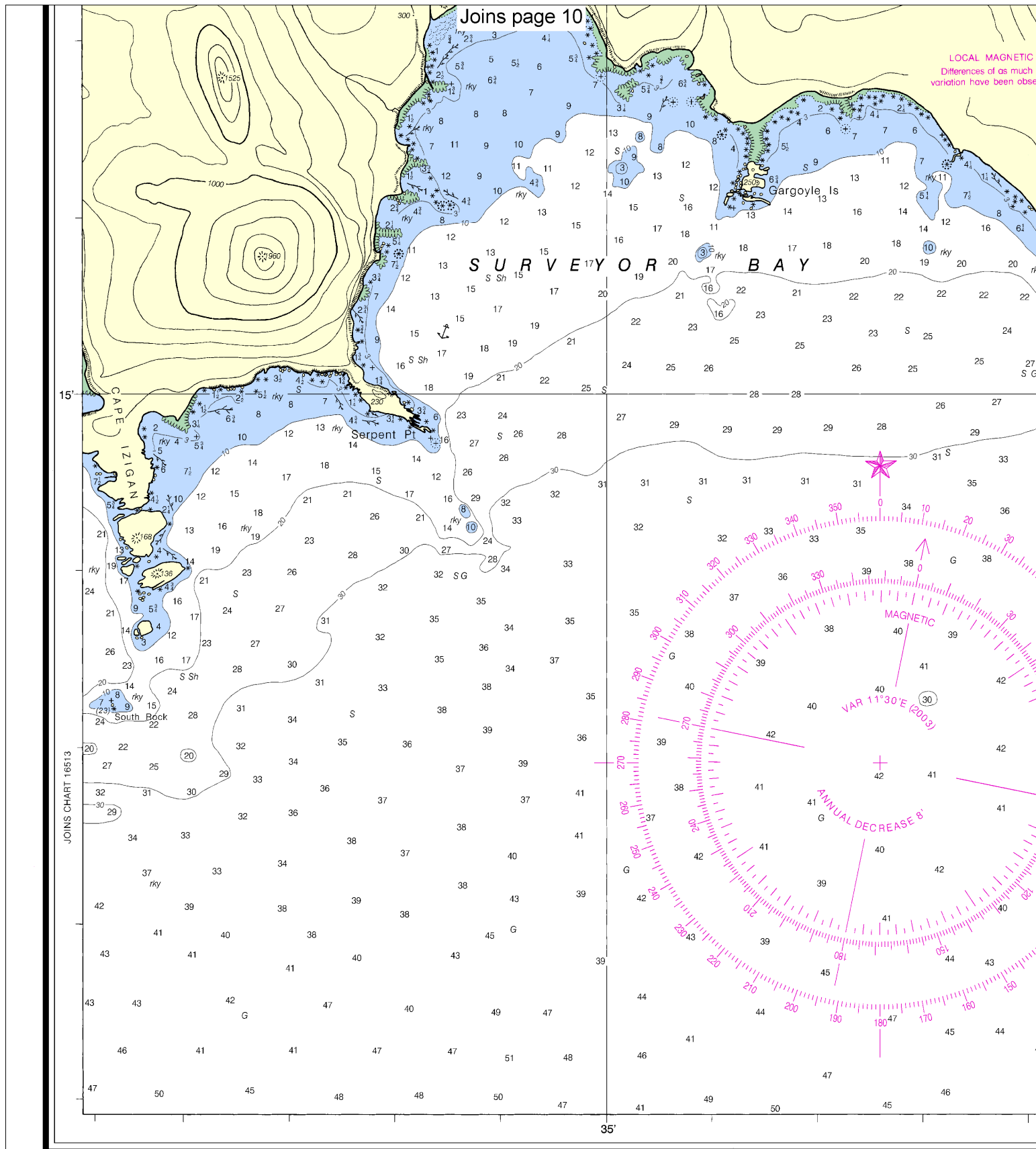
Joins page 9

JOINS C



22'
45'
30'
15'
21'
53°
20'

Joins page 21



16

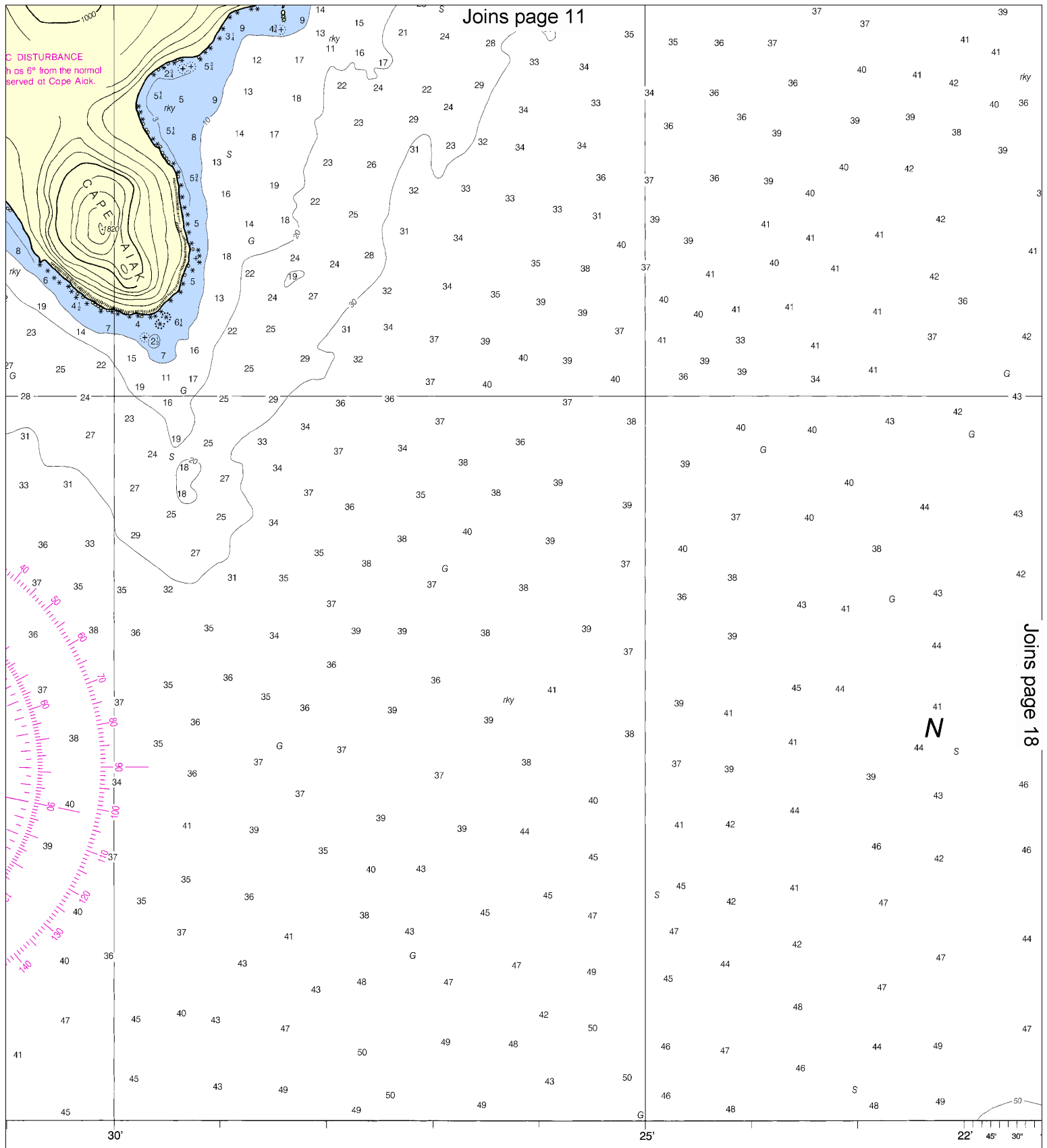
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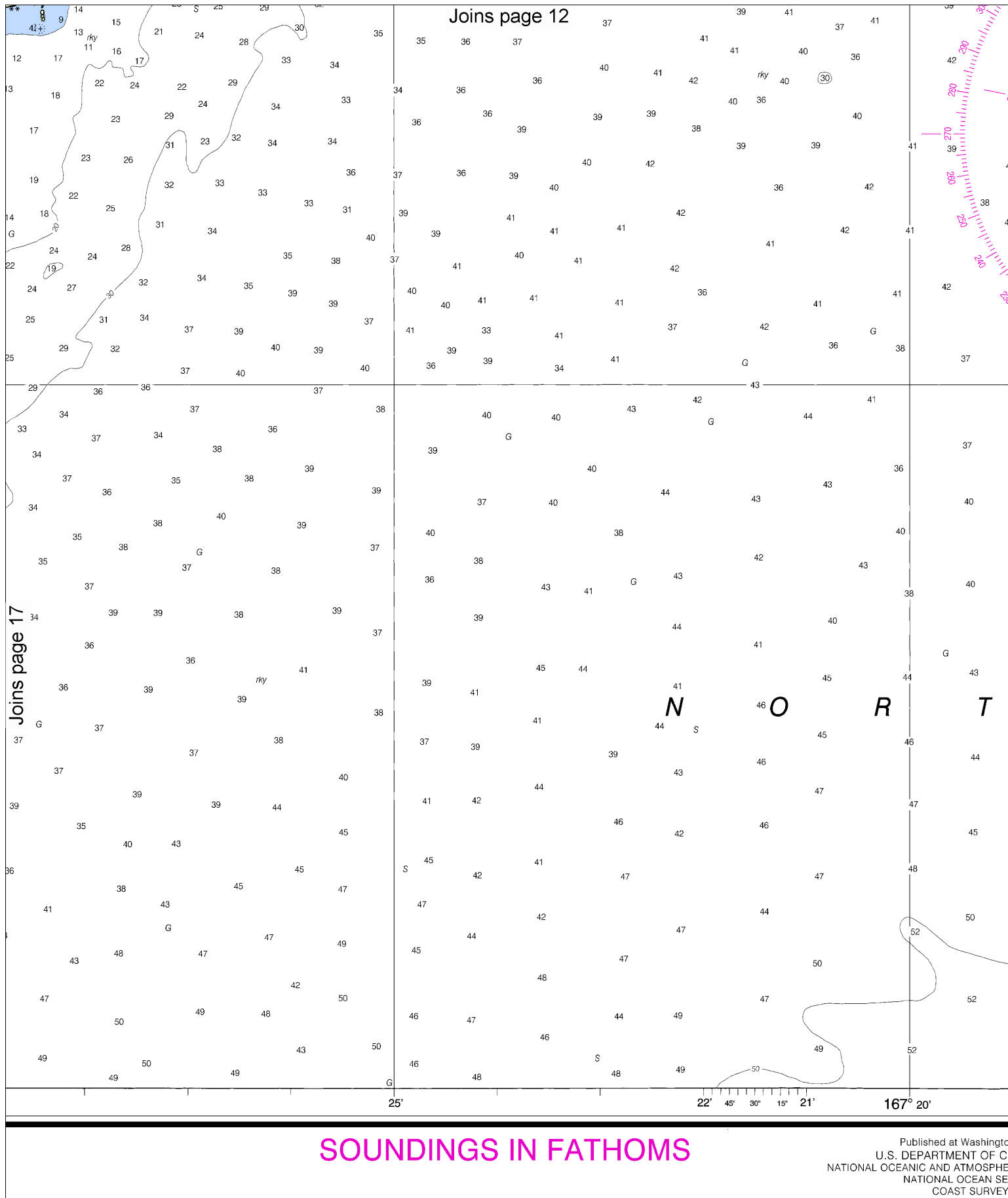
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SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.







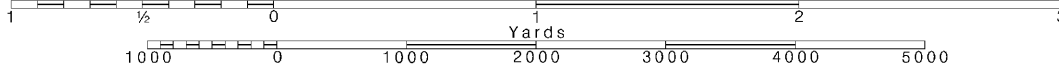
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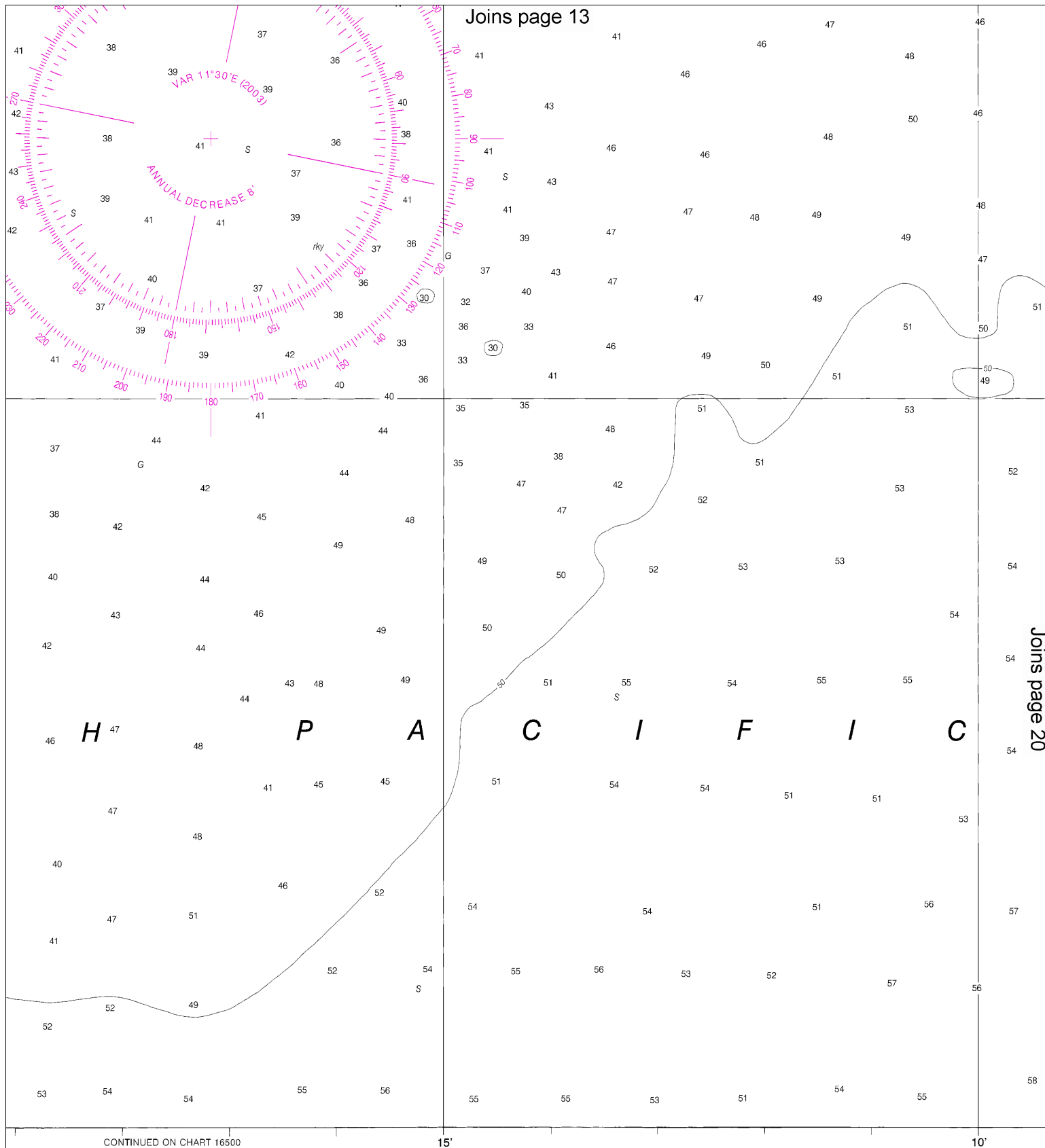
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

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SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

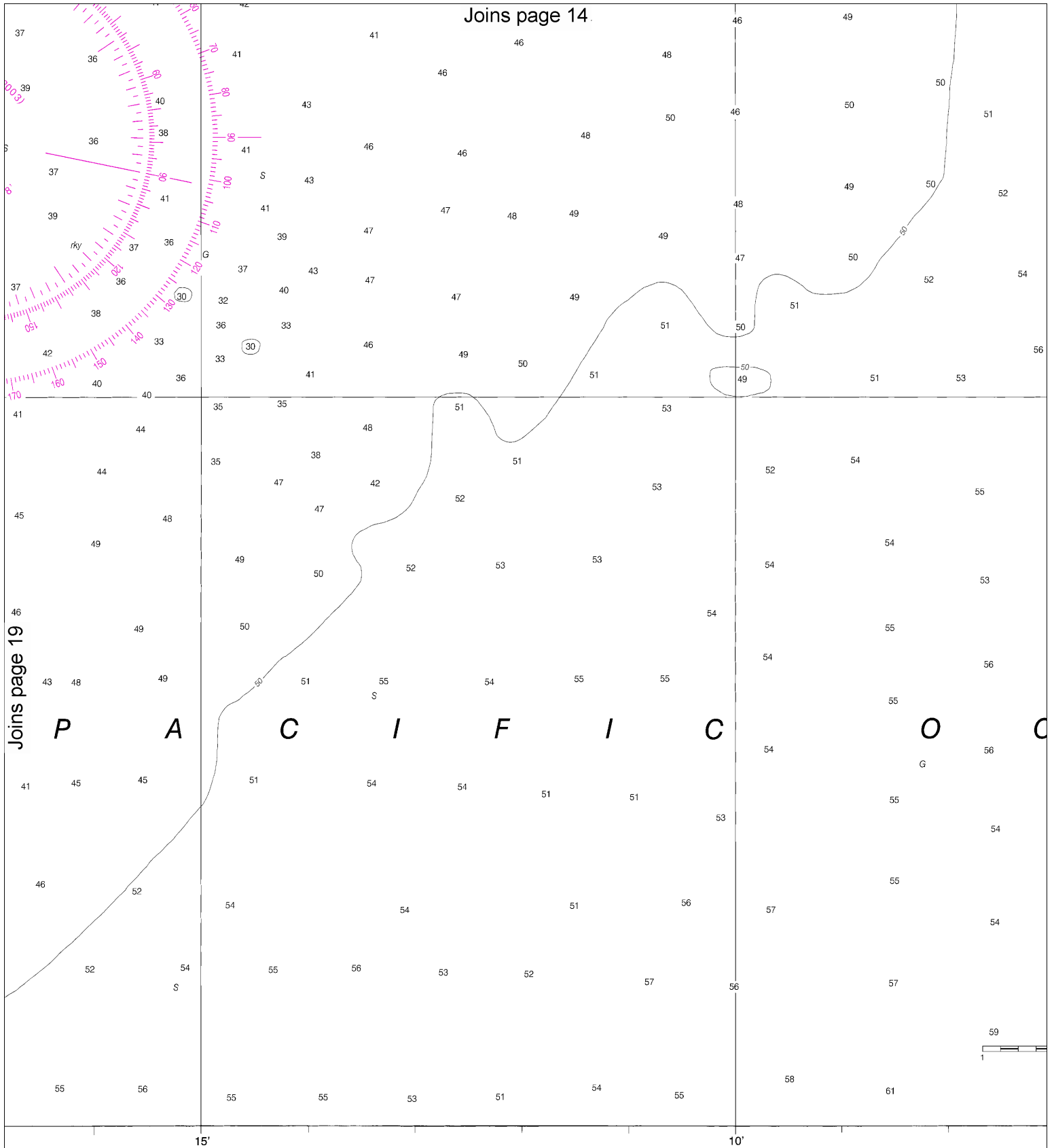




on, D.C.
COMMERCE
ERIC ADMINISTRATION
SERVICE
Y

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

This chart is available in a version updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts.



Joins page 19

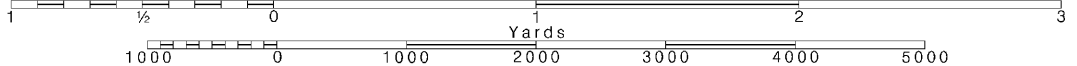
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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

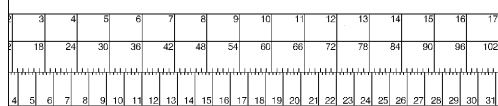
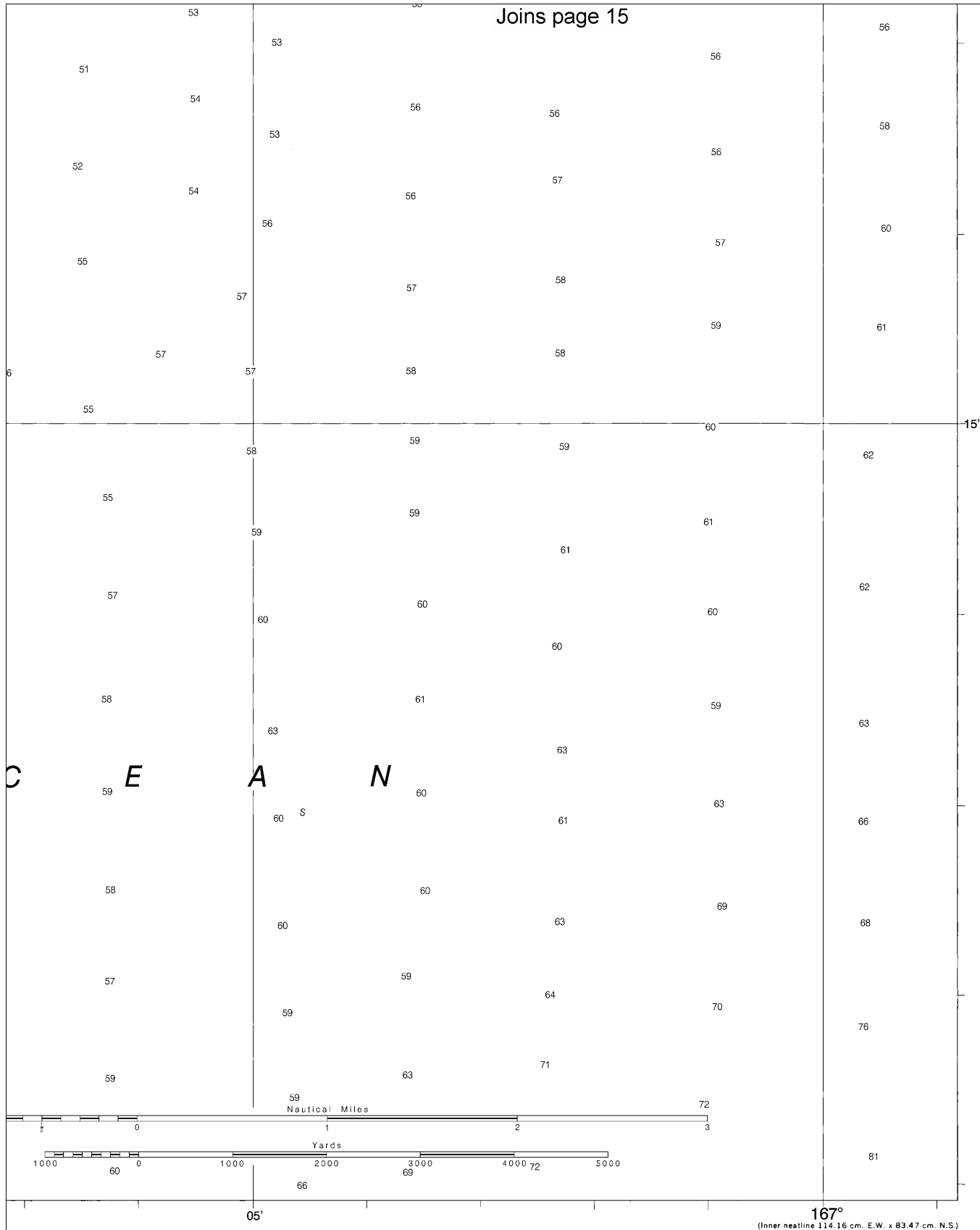
See Note on page 5.



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FATHOMS	1	2
FEET	6	12
METERS	1	2



Kuliliak Bay to Surveyor Bay
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:40,000

16514

ED NO. 4

NSN 7642014011358

NIMA REFERENCE NO. 16XHA16514



VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!



NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov
Online chart viewer	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/NOAAChartViewer.html
Report a chart discrepancy	—	http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html
Coast Pilot online	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm
Tides and Currents	—	http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov
Marine Forecasts	—	http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm
National Data Buoy Center	—	http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/
National Weather Service	—	http://www.weather.gov/
National Hurricane Center	—	http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	http://ptwc.weather.gov/
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